

translucent, regularly ciliate-pectinate most of their length; calyx tube 6–9 mm. long, commonly 7–8 mm., usually hispid with hairs similar to those on the teeth but shorter, less often hispidulous, their teeth slender, very acute, *tending to be rigid and erect*, 2.5–6.5 mm. long, *commonly 3.5–5 mm. long*, ciliate; corollas white or lavender, 13–22 mm. long, commonly 18–20 mm., their tubes 10–15 mm. long, commonly 12–14 mm., the throat broadly funnel-form, 5–6 mm. long; stamens included, glabrous, the style hispidulous.

Ranges throughout central Texas westward into the Panhandle where it comes in contact with *M. pectinata*, and northward through central Oklahoma to the extreme south central part of Kansas (Harper and Kingman counties).

University of California at Los Angeles, July, 1934.

A NEW SPECIES OF CASTILLEIA

L. F. HENDERSON

Castilleia Andrewsii Henderson, sp. nov. Planta 15–30 cm. alta, curvata, etiam sinuosa, infra glabra, supra pilosa, purpureo-fulva; folia 20–40 mm. longa, trinervata, basi integra, cetera tripartita, lobis iterum tri-partitis, interdum purpurantia; calycis lobis tubo aequis, dentatis vel partitis, lobis ultimis lanceolatis; corolla 2–3.5 cm. longa, galea tubo multo longitudine excedens; labium maxime varians, lobis interdum longis, lanceolatis, erectis, subrufis; interdum incurvis, viridibus, sed erectis.

This is one of the most peculiar *Castilleias* it has ever been my privilege to see. It certainly has the look of *C. rupicola* Piper, but differs radically from that species, in its peculiarly irregular leaves, in its galea always longer than the tube, but most of all in its lip. This is so variable on different specimens as to make one doubt its diagnostic value in separation of species. Sometimes the lobes are long, lanceolate, upright and of a brownish-red color; sometimes they are shorter and upright, with a yellowish color; on two shoots they were greenish, incurved at sides, but upright. Always, as far as these specimens go, they are all upright, not downwardly curved, and the central lobe is shorter than the two lateral ones. The galea is like that of many species, green-backed with scarlet edges.

I have taken pleasure in naming this unique species for its discoverer, Mr. Roy C. Andrews, who found it on Horsepasture Mt. in eastern Lane County, Oregon, at an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet (*R. C. Andrews 233*, June 19, 1934. Type in the University of Oregon Herbarium, Eugene). I have been informed by Professor Morton E. Peck, of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, that he found, he is now sure, the same species near Detroit, Oregon, but that as far as he or I know, the species has not yet been published.

University of Oregon, October 30, 1934.